SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1883.

Amusements To-day.

Academy of Den gm. Art Loan Ethinithin.

Bijon Opera Wonse-Orphrus and Europee. 2 and 2 P. M.

Casino. The Beggar Student. 2 and 2 P. M.

Gra. d Op. in 30. une. - the Two Orphans. 2 and 2 P. M. Ern & Op in B. use—the Two Orphans I and F. M.
Maverly's Non-Francisco Mirat e Thentre. I and s.
Madison Ngun e I heatre—Delmer's Daugiters. I and s.
Metropo Han Opera House—Melatolele. I P. M.
New Park Thentre—The Princess Churk. I and s.P. M.
Nible's 1 and s.P. M.
People's I hentre—The Silver King. I and s.P. M.
Bins Thentre—Richellen, I. New Wayte Pay Old Date, S.

Theatre Commique—Corollas Aspirations, P. M.
Thatin Theatre—Threes Krones I and a P. M.
Tany Pan ar's Theatre—Vailety, a P. M.
Linion Square Theatre—Store Beaten, 2 and a P. M.
Wallack's Theatre—The Road to Ruis. 1:20 and a P. M. 84 Av. Theater-A Patisian Romance. I and 8 P. M. 5th Av. Theatre-Houte Cristo. 2 and s P. M. 54th St. Theatre-Pedra. 2 and s P. M.

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year or our local, usel.

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In 1880 GARFIELD stood on a platform which favored protection. HANCOCK was on a platform that favored a tariff for revenue only. Garfield, protectionist, carried Illinois, the State of WILLIAM R. MORRISON, by a majority of 40,716 over HANCOCK.

But this doubtless will not alter the pur pose of Col. Monnison to see that the new tariff bill presents the Issue raised by these two platforms squarely from his point of view, so that it can be settled in the House, and in the Democratic National Convention and in the Presidential election.

The Empire State and Free Lumber

The collection of a duty upon imported lumber is a serious injury to the State of other New Eugland States; it has done incalculable damage in Pennsylvania; it is doing still greater damage in Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota. It is injurious to these States because it stimulates unnecessarily the manufacture of lumber and increases the profit derived from cutting down the forests. For the same reason, the collection of this duty injures New York, and the damage it thus inflicts upon this State is more serious than that inflicted upon the States mentioned, because the forests of New York, although insignificant in extent and actual productive value as compared with the pine forests of some other States, are really, from their exceptional position and the influ ence they exert upon the water supply of the most important internal water route of this continent, the most valuable forests in this country. Anything, therefore, which hastens the destruction of these Torests is a serious injury to the State.

The Adirondack forests are largely composed of pine and spruce, that is, of the trees yielding the lumber which is made more expensive to the consumer by the attempt to exclude Canadian lumber of the same plasses from our markets. The Government of the United States sets a bounty upon the dostruction of the Adirondack forests, while the people of the State believe that our welfare is so involved in these forests that their destruction will be followed by the loss of our commercial and agricultural prosperity. If the richer and more cas., 7 reached Canadian forests are allowed to compete upon equal terms with the forests of northern New York, it will not be found profitable to cut off the latter as long as pine and spruce abound

There can be but a very slight profit, at best, in manufacturing number in the vicinity of the New York wilderness, and without the stimulating influence of the Government bounty it probably could not be done at all. It is the bounty which makes it profitable to manufacture this lumber, and so becreases the danger to the Adirondack forests, in making it more difficult for the State to obtain possession of them. Those public-spirited persons, therefore, who are working to save the Adirondack forests, should direct their efforts to obtaining from Congress the repeal of the duty upon lumber. If they can accomplish this, they will benefit the whole country, and eliminate at the same time from the Adirondack problem the principal source of immediate danger, and thus greatly reduce the difficulty now in the way of the final possession of the forests by the State. If this duty is repealed, it will be more profitable for a little while longer to let the Adirondack forests stand than to cut

them down. The representatives in Congress of the the best interests of their respective States. have been the most eager, strange as it may seem, to hasten their commercial decline by insisting that the duty upon lumber should be retained. It was to satisfy the demands of the representatives of Maine, New York, Wisconsin, and Michigan that lumber was not placed upon the free list by | feudal superior. In fact, the Marquis Tseng

the last Congress. In each of these States and in many others besides the forests are the sources of the greatest prosperity. Their continuance and development even are essential to the future of the respective States; their destruction can only be followed by serious loss of prosperity. In each of the lumber States- and they are lumber States, to produce certain kinds of lumber, which do not flourish upon land adapted to yield large and productive crops of other kindsa wise and statesmanlike policy would develop and foster the lumber industry, and make it permanent by a careful and economical management of the forests. This has not, however, been the policy in these States; excessive production has been stimulated.

and future prosperity and solid development have been sacrificed to present greed. Incredible as it may appear, every repre sentative of the lumber States in the last

Congress voted to retain the duty upon lumper. Their votes were east in the interest of powerful monopoly; they were blind, inentionally or in profound, disgraceful, hunillating ignorance, to the best interests of the communities they were supposed to represent. The human race must have reached the utmost limit of its capacity for stupidity, ignorance, and short-sightedness when Senator of Maine or Michigan advocates the extermination of the forests of those States. And yet such a spectacle was afforded in the last Congress. It is to be hoped that the country will be spared the humiliation of another exhibition of this sort, and that the present Congress will take the first and most sensible step toward protecting the forests of this country, by refusing to longer protect

the manufacturers who are destroying them. Congress should aid the citizens of New York in their endeavor to preserve the Adirondack forests, and with them the waterways of this State.

Mr. Forster on Ireland.

Every public utterance of conspicuous English politicians is scanned just now with peculiar vigilance, because there is a widespread conviction that the approaching session of Parliament will be the most eventful since the passage of the last Reform Among the recent expressions of opinion the speech delivered by Mr. W. E. Forster at Bradford on Thursday night is noticeable, not so much, however, by reason of what was said as on account of the man who said it.

Mr. Forster avowed his belief that any franchise bill introduced by the Government would include Ireland. This is strong confirmation of the deduction drawn from Mr. Chamberlain's declarations, for Mr. Fors-TER'S information would be likely to come from that party in the Cabinet which is known to have opposed the Radical programme. When the orator at Bradford added that the more he thought about it the more thoroughly he was convinced that there ought to be no discrimination against the sister island. he virtually acknowledged that there was no chance of schism in the Liberal ranks upon the question; that men like Lord HARTING-TON, SIT WILLIAM HARCOURT, Mr. GOSCHEN. and Mr. FORSTER himself had abandoned the project of arraying the Whigs and old-fashioned Liberals in the House of Commons against the bestowal of increased political power upon the Home Rule party. He admits, indeed, that the number of Parnellite members will be augmented by an extension of the suffrage, he tries to console himself with the reflection that the Government will have the satisfaction of dealing with them in Par-

liament instead of out of it.

It strikes us that this will prove but cold comfort to politicians of the Forss-TER type, for the signs are that neither of the great political parties will be able to control the next House of Commons without far larger concessions to Nationalist demands than have New York. Other States are injured by it been made. As to the assertion that also; it is hastening the extermination of the if either party should coalesce with the Parnelitte members, its opponents would only have to appeal to the country in order to defeat the coalition, we can see that the popular verdict would depend entirely on the nature of the neasure advocated by the combination. There is hardly any question of imperial as distinguished from see tional concern on which Mr. Parnell's riends might not support Mr. GLAD-STONE with entire consistency, for they are all Liberats of an advanced sort. No would any concessions which in return for assistance a Liberal Premier might be prevalled upon to make, alienate the mass of Liberal constituencies in Great Britain so long as the measures proposed were dictated by justice and stopped short of an actual dismemberment of the United Kingdom. And meanwhile a reënforcement of 75 or 80 votes. which Mr. Pauselle thinks it will be in his power to offer, will always prove a good thing to have in the House.

The Revolution in Annam.

The revolt of the anti-French mandarins at Hué, the murder of the puppet King set up by Commissioner HARMAND, and the accession of a new ruler who repudiates the pretended treaty of Aug. 25, are events by no means calculated to facilitate the French se drawn to the questionable nature of the means by which the late monarch was ustalled and the treaty recognizing a protectorate over the whole of Annam was extorted from him. It is also manfest that part of the troops which were intended to operate under Admiral Courser against Sontay and Bac-Ninh will need to be ietained in order to coerce the Annamese capital and avert a general uprising in the cear. In any event, moreover, unless the French can manage to lay hands on the new monarch and substitute another dummy of heir own, there is an end to the hope of conciliating, or at least dividing, the Annamese official class which controls the strong places

and resources of the country. It will be remembered that the French de nands have been materially enlarged since he late King HEIPHMA, who was created for he purpose, affixed his signature to the convention imposed by Dr. HARMAND after the bombardment of the outlying forts and the occupation of Hué. Up to that time, the FERRY Cabinet had professed to ask for nothng but the execution of the treaty of 1874, concluded with the previous ruler, Tu Duc. Now, the Pekin Government have always maintained that even the last named compact, being entered into by a vassal prince and containing clauses affecting the rights of Chinese residents, could only acquire validity when countersigned by Tu Duc's suzerain, the Emperor of China. As to the agreement said to have been made them send back the dividends of the railroad lumber States, whose duty it is to protect with HEIPHMA, this has been regarded by the diplomatic representative of the Middle Kingdom as worthless for many reasons, the person signing it not having succeeded to the throne in accordance with Annamese custom and formalities, and never having received, like his immediate

has uniformly treated the August convention as a joke, and the unlucky prince from whom it was wrested as a mere tool of the French envoy, which he indubitably was.

It is true that the extinction of all vestiges of a French party in Annam might not sensibly increase the fighting strength of the forces which Admiral Courner is at present it must be remembered, not by accident, but likely to encounter in the field. That the pabecause their climate and their soil fit them | tive Annamese are contemptible soldiers is agreed upon all hands. But the animosity of all the civil and military authorities will compel the French commander to fritter away in garrison assignments a large proportion of the troops at his disposal, and the possession of nearly all the revenues of the country by his enemies will enable them to insure the fidelity of the Chinese mercenaries already employed in Tonquin, and to obtain by and by reënforcements from Yunnan. In view of such an outlook, it is a matter of great moment to the French cause that an effective blow should be struck at once, that the seizure of the keys of the Songkoi delta should seem to counterbalance the reverse which has plainly been experienced through the revolution at Hué.

Mexican War Pensions. A bill of six sections, granting pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Mexican war and others, has been introduced into Congress by Senator Williams of Kentucky. Its leading provisions are contained in the first two sections, which give eight dollars a month "during their natural lives," to all surviving officers and culisted men, including militia and volunteers, of the military and naval services of the United States, who served sixty days in the war of 1846 and 1847 with Mexico, or thirty days in the Creek war of 1835 and 1836, the Seminole war from 1835 to 1858, or the Black Hawk war of 1832, and, further, to the surviving widows of such

offleers and enlisted men if not remarried. Is Congress prepared to adopt this principle of conferring life pensions for sheer service, without wounds or disability of any kind? Here it will be observed that in some cases only two months and in others only one month of service is required for eligibility to a gratuity of \$96 a year. Officers and men mentioned in a resolution of Congress need not have been sixty days in se-r vice to secure a pension. Under this act, men who never reached the scene of hostilities could be pensioned for life. Rich men, like GRANT, and millionaires who performed only nominal service and were never under fire, could also become pensioners of the Government.

Out of all the ways in which men may do their duty to the country or be of use to it, why should brief military service alone be selected for reward by lifelong pensions? Disability incurred through wounds or disease rests on a distinct principle, namely, the real or supposed disadvantage of the injured soldier during his subsequent civil career. But why should a man who has served a month or two, without illness or injury, be made a pensioner after the lapse of a quarter of a century? Above all, what reasonable claim has his surviving widow to be made a Government pensioner?

If the Black Hawk and Mexican voterans are thus rewarded, how many years will clapse before a cry is heard for equal gratuities to all survivors and all widows of survivors of the millions of soldiers who served the Government more than thirty or sixty days in the war for the Union?

Religion and Investments.

In protesting against the running of Sunday trains on the Old Colony Railroad, a Baptist association in Massachusetts uses an argument which deserves the serious attention of Sabbatarian investors in railroad

"We believe," say the Baptists, "tha thousands of Christian people who purchased ratiroad stock when 'Sundays excepted' was the rule, and whose consciences and hearts are now distressed by the Sabbath desceration of rallroads in which they are pecuniarily interested, would gladly invest their property in a road which has a due regard for the Christian Sabbath." Yet they say also that some of those who thus protest are stockholders in the Old Colony Railread, and consequently wish its highest prosperity."

Now, two questions arise. The first is this: Can a man consistently share in the profits of an enterprise when he firmly believes that it is conducted in violation of God's commands? Some of the old abolitionists, regarding slavery as a sin against Goo, atterly refused to use the products of slave labor. They would not touch sugar manufactured from cane raised on Southern plantations, and sweetened their tea and coffee with maple sugar made among the free hills of Vermont, for instance. We will have nothing to do with the accursed thing, they said. We will not profit by slave labor. People laughed at them as half-cracked fanatics; but, after all, were they not logical? An honest man will not share in the proceeds of a theft, and so abet and encourage crime. Why should we, said the old abolitionists, buy Southern sugar, and help, be it never so little, in propping up the sinful and horrible system of

slavery? To be consistent, the Baptist stockholders in the Old Colony Railroad must, therefore, conquest of Tonquin. Attention will again refuse to take the dividends on their stock until the Sunday trains are stopped. Otherwise they will be profiting by what they regard as a sin, and will be imperilling their future state. They cannot absolve themselves from responsibility by selling out, for then they would be assisting other people to commit the sin. Very likely, too, they would get the more for their stock because of the greater earnings of the road due to these Sunday trains, and would thus directly profit by the wickedness of the managers of the road. The only thing for them to do is to refuse altogether to share in the proceeds of an enterprise conducted in violation of their

religious principles, They say that they "fear lest by our overt widespread Sunday desceration and by the growing decay of public and private morality among us, the condemnation of the ancient 'scribes, pharisees, hypocrites' may rest upon us, unless, indeed, we protest against and strive to remove these evils." But what good does protest do so long as they go on drawing profits from the enterprise which descerates the Sabbath? They are open to the charge from which they would

escape. We believe that the late WILLIAM E. DODGE was wont to declare that he had refused to be concerned in enterprises which broke the Sabbath, and that he attributed his prosperity to such obedience to what he regarded as the commands of God. Let the Massachusetts Baptists follow his example. Let which descerates the Sabbath.

The second question is, Would religious people with convictions regarding the Sabbath like those of the Massachusetts Baptists invest in the stock of a railroad which did not run Sunday trains in preference to one that did? Would they make that the test of predecessor, Van Lian, investiture from his all investments brought to them, and take a

they got the stock of an enterprise which did not break the Babbath? Moreover, do

they actually so regulate their investments? We know that as a matter of fact they do not. If they did, so vast is the amount and proportion of capital in the hands of professed Sabbatarians that financiers getting up railroads would bid for their pecuniary support by promising not to run Sunday trains. But we do not remember any such clause in the prospectus of a railway company. Professedly religious investors buy the stock which pays them the best, without inquiring or thinking about Sunday trains; and their railroad stocks are mostly of roads which they know do run such trains, and de-

rive a large income from them. We fear, therefore, that if the Massachusetts Baptists tried to get religious people to buy stock in a railroad simply on the ground that it stopped work on Sunday, they would be able to dispose of very few shares. If, however, they get up a railroad which earns and pays ten per cent., for instance, deacons and elders, and the brethren generally with money to invest, will buy the stock, especially if they can get it cheap, even if the road runs trains from dawn to midnight on every Sunday, and derives the major part of its profits from such Sabbath desceration. Such s human nature.

A somewhat ancient subject of Congres sional inquiry is presented by Mr. HAMPTON, who proposes that every officer of the Army of the Revolution who was entitled to half pay for life under the resolutions of 1780, 1781, and 1785, "shall be entitled to receive the same, although such officer may have received in lieu thereof, by certificates or otherwise, the commutation of full pay for five years, under the resolution of March 22, 1783,"

The first impulse of every patriotic heart must be to welcome any of these aged heroes to whatever little pecuniary assistance of this kind they may require. But it presently appears that these veterans are not expected to apply in person for it at least in any great since section eleven of Mr. HAMProx's bill gravely announces that the half pay thus spoken of "shall be paid to the officer, if alice" but if not then to his lineal descendants, and if there are no such descendants, then

to his next of kin.

The degree of urgency for the relief of those who actually fought in the Revolution thus be-comes perceptibly diminished; and, without going into the merits of this measure, it may be said that when Congress goes back a hundred years for relief nets, it is no wonder that the calendar is overloaded. It is to be regretted that this legislation was not attended to some generations ago

The Republican United States Senators voted for a change of Chaplains in their caucus on Wednesday, because the incumbent was a Democrat. This will inspire hope in the breast of the clerical gentleman who is making a redhot canvass for the Chaplainey of our State Senate, based on his record as a straightout Republican. It is manifest that the grand old party is going to stand by the preachers who are solid for the ticket.

Those in favor of letting horses go without shoes will be pleased to learn that Anteco, a California four-year-old by Electioneer, wearing only tips weighing four ounces, trotted a mile in 2:23, the last half in 1:10%, and the track was not considered very good either. There can be no severer test for horses' feet than speed at the trotting gait, and 2:23 is still regarded as pretty good speed.

The police Captains are still in a state of worriment over Justice MURRAY's recent remarks to the effect that some of their number had mysteriously become wealthy on moderate salaries. It is said the Captains are to call upon the Justice in successive committees. each metaber in turn propounding the ques "Do you mean me?" Whether or not the Justice is to be clubbed in case he answers in the affirmative, we are not informed. It is evident that nothing short of a certificate that they are all poor, but honest, will satisfy the

A bill which has just been introduced into the Senate provides that no regimental or com-pany officer shall be detached from duty with his regiment or company for more than three years consecutively, and that after returning to such duty, he shall not again be detailedexcept temporarily during not more than sixty days-until three years shall have clapsed since his return.

Should this bill pass, it would cause lamentaion among some line officers who have been enjoying details to agreeable bureau or staff duty for six, eight, ten, and in some cases for more than a dozen successive years. A few cases should be expressly excepted from this proposed statute-for the public benefit, however, and not from personal considerations In general, it is not only common fairness, but for the best interests of the service and the contry, that there should be regular interchanges in detailed duty, as proposed in the pending measure.

Ballot box stuffing is a new and exciting feature of church fairs. The custom has been introduced in Canada. At St. Paul's Church in Kingston, Ont., on Thursday night, there was a sharp contest for election as the "most population ar man" between Dr. Sullivan and Mr. Harry. Friends of the former finally made a rush, seized the box, stuffed it full of ballots, and carried away the prize, in spite of protests. The grab bag lettery, the prize cake in which all theslices but one are blanks, and the diluted oyster stew have at last borne their legitimate fruits. It is time to reform the church fair.

From the resolutions passed by the Union League Club the other night in favor of Government subsidies for the purpose of building lines of iron and steel steamers, we infer that Mr. John Rosen is a member of the club. Is Robeson a member, too?

As the result of the increase of representation under the census of 1880, the House of Representatives finds itself an uncomfortably unwieldy body. The chamber is overcrowded. or some of the members think it is, and there is call for more room. Speaker Carlisle, too, may find that a body of 325 men is a pretty large assembly to keep in order. The growth of the country in the present decade will undoubtedly make necessary a change in the basis of representation under the next census. If the present ratio should be observed, an annex to the Capitel may be called for.

It is all very well for the Boston Civil Service Reform Association to call on Congressmen Long and Ranney to show cause why they voted for KEIPER. But we are pained to observe in the list of officers of the association the name of G. FRISHE HOAR. Why may not Long and Ranney say that, while it may not have been good civil service reform to vote for Robeson's understrapper, it was as good civil service reform as G. FRISBIE HOAR cared for when he had WILLIAM A. SIMMONS, a very capuble and popular Collector of Boston, removed for being a BUTLER man. Hear is a pretty fel low to pose as a civil service reformer.

WOOD PULP MILLER seems to have been one of the chief agents in bringing about the defeat of Gornam, Million has a genius for the distribution of patronage, a quality which naturally makes him more prominent among the Republican Senators than he ever could have expected to be. He is certainly a more eminent statesman than Father LAPHAM What illustration both these great men confer upon the State.

They Hate the Sight of Him.

From the Utien Observe. A good many people think that Congressman Holman is not actually handsome, but the railroad lobby smaller interest on their money if thereby | new in Washington considers him positively hidrons.

THE NEW REPUBLICAN DEPARTURE

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14. - The Republican National Committee gave the Northwest all the honors. Senator Sabin of Minnesota was elect ed Chairman. John A. Martin of Kansas is the Secretary of the National Committee, and the successor of Stephen W. Dorsey, the Warwick of the last Republican eampaign. Minnesota Illinois, and Kansas, all Republican States have carried off the prizes, and left the East out in the cold. There is a certain significance in this action by no means pleasing to candidates for the Presidency from Ohio, New York, Pennsylvania, or New England, except, perhaps, Mr. Blaine, whose fine hand is visible in

some of this work. Illinois has already no less than three aspirants for the nomination next year. Loggn, lincoln, and Cullom are openly in the field and working industriously to advance their respective interests. Indiana has three also in the persons of Gresham, Porter, and Harrison, with the preference strongly for Gresham, who is daily growing into greater prominence. He s regarded as the most likely compromise candidate, when the sharp competition of the foremost rivals dooms them to a common de-

The National Committee refused to hear the statement of Mr. Dezendorf and the regular Republicans from Virginia, and the call for the Republicans from Virginia, and the call for the Convention next year is framed to include Mahone and the Republicans in representation there. The practical effect of this proceeding will be to increase the Democratic vote many thousands in Virginia. Wickham, Rives, and others like them, who gave the Republican party character and standing in that State, will not consent on any terms to follow Mahone's lead.

This is the first time that the National Committee has attempted, by arbitrary action, to shut out from conference Republicans who have faithfully served the party for years, and to welcome in their stoad adventurers who have heretofore violently opposed all its principles, and who even now do not accept its political fellowship by hame.

bave heretofore violently opposed all its principies, and who even now do not accept its political tellowship by name.

Thus far the experiment has not been profitable, for Mahone has made a one-sided bargain, by which he has carried of a vast patronage and given nothing in return for it but the colum of a coalition with repudiation. The Senate, with a Republican majority of two, stands in dread of the votes of Mahone and Riddieberger, who at any time might the their hands or turn the power over to the Democrats by an offer of better terms.

Mr. Frye's plan to reduce the representation of the Southern States in the National Convention will probably never be heard of again. Mr. Chandler was an arient supporter of the proposition, but his influence in the committee was trilling from first to last. He aspired to be Chairman, and was extinguished by a new man.

Altogether, the National Committee may be said to have taken a new departure, and by incorporating Mahoneism into the Republican creed it has made a venture of very doubtful success. But as six months nearly will pass away before the meeting of the Convention, and Congress will be in session at that time, speculation as to future results would now be of little value.

AN UNPUBLISHED LETTER BY HENRY CL IX.

The Issues of his Time-Centralization Op-

posed to Real Democracy. GENTLEMEN: You will perceive, from the place at which my letter is dated, the impracticability of my accepting your kind invitation to "an old-fashioned South Sale barbecue," which was received at the moment of my departure from Washington, under circum stances which prevented my transmitting an answer.

Accustomed to such entertainments in Kentuckys
where we keep up the good old customs derived from our Virginia ancestors. I should have been most happy to be present at that on the flat inst. near Boydton. I regret exceedingly that I cannot be there. I should have been glod of an opportunity to have publicly but respect ally expressed my convictions that many of my fellow citizens in Mechlenburg are greatly deceived by the me in power, that while they are decrying a bank of th in power; that while they are decrying a bank of the United States they are secretly, but surely, establishing a far more permicious and dangerous lank of the Government, that at the instant of their denouncing internal improvements they are prosecuting them with increased vigor and at augmented expense; that they have finally accomplished that, charge of surely that they have finally accomplished their object of uniting the purse and the sword, and now only want more money and more men to place the literates of the country com-pletely at their mercy; that they have, without the naliest pretence of right to the denomination, erro neously assumed the name of Democrats, and that un-der color of that name, they have under rapid and fear-ful pregress in consolidating an elective monarchy. And I should have selzed with pleasure the occasion to

anks a soleum appeal to the honest and natriotic but deceived and misguided portion of our fellow citizens and to have seriously asked them, will they allow ancien and to have seriously asked them, will they allow ancien and obsolete points of controversy to induce them to overlook present, practical, and alarming dangers? Art fully stimulated in their prejudices against former measures of policy, will they shut their eyes to the im-mediate perils which surrought them? Will they permit themselves to be drawn into disputes about interpretacal hearing until there remains no Constitution to dis-pute about? Are they content to have an elective mon-arch regiming over them, provided they can enjoy the privilege of calling themselves Democrats and their difering fellow citizens Federalists? Do they honestly to leve that the Federal Government has been wardy and justly administered by Mr. Van Buren? Are they satisfied th the present state of the country, its business, its ceneral interests? Do not they feel that there is a thing wrong in our condition at this time? If there is,
who is responsible for it—they who had power or those
who had it not? Finally, I would respectfully but ear estly ask them, whilst yet they may, and before it I too late, seriously to reflect upon what is due to their ancestors, to themselves, and to their posterity. It is my deliberate opinion, that the inevitable consequences Mr. Van Buren's reclication, should that event unforte nately hangen, will be such as to premui for grave consideration at no distant day the single alternative of

submission to slavery or resistance by force to the tyran-ry which must ensue. But, gentlemen I cannot be with you on the 31st, and congratulate you that no such afterentive as I have taked will arise. Mr. Van Baren will meet willt an over-whelming defeat. During my journey hither, as prior o my departure from Washington, the intelligence that received and the demonstrations which I with fave me the strongest assurance of that approaching went. Kentucky, ever among the most forward in bat-le, and liching no State in peace or war in defence of wil bhorty, will, the week after next, exhibit her fire and fixed purpose to drive from power those who have abused it, and from their places those who have dis-homored them. I am, respectfully, your friend and obedi-Messrs, Ghelson, Townes, N. Alexander, Sydnor, erville, Daniel Green, Bacon, Walker, M. Alexander Hendrick, Chambers, and Skelton. Ashtano, July 21, 1840.

Gen, Hancock would Decline.

Gen. Hancock, bound west, went through yesterday. A reporter (a comrade in the battles in Vir-ginia and whom the General knew right away) had a most pleasing chat with him. After a good deal of war iscence the talk drifted to politics "Who," said the reporter, " is likely to be the next emocratic candidate for President !

"I can't fell," said Gen, Haucock, "You see, I am of much of a politician and never was." "Would Mr. Tilden decline a nomination ?" "I can't speak for Mr. Tilden. I don't think, however, hat he would seek it."

"I suppose, General, that you would hardly decline a enomination, would you !"
"Well, I rather think I should. As I said before, I am not much of a politician. However, such an event is not likely to occur. No man ought to seek the Presi-dency, and, under some circumstances, he ought not to The Tariff Issue.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir. Only i ery small percentage of the Benneratic party favors a ariff for protection, and just as small a percentage "a ariff for revenue only." The great body of Democratic we in favor of a tariff for revenue, with protection as an neident, and if it can only make itself heard in the dikept up by the two extremes it will say so in the next National Concention. The result in Ohio should teach it

National (for cention. The result in this should teach it so to do.

With all respect for your opinion, you can't make a fariff for revenue only. David A wells, it given fail power, can't do it. It would be impossible to get the increasing revenue out of interretaines of a kind we do not produce. Suisady projects to do that, the must wish certain of our resulting a competition of some of the competition of the control of the competition of our resulting a competition of our resulting a competition of our resulting a control of the control o Let the first Natification of the ribes again at a ring the firm three from the first of 1944, and then put M in the present of 1944, and then put M in the first of the first Ox 840, Dec. 13.

Not Blaine or Arthur, but Bavis.

TO THE FIDEROR OF THE SUN-SO: While Ather and Riame marginal and Sherman and Locan water. I am nothing to believe the increase will be found in the present that David Davis or Justice Miles.

Pettit & Ca.'s Clething store is a profitable pince to visit. All sales guaranteed. To and 72 Bowery .- Add.

BALVATIONISTS SING IN COURT.

New Haven dudge Beetdes that It to Not a Disturbing No se. NEW HAVEN, Dec. 14 .- Judge Deming, in the City Court, this morning, in the presence of a large number of spectators, rendered his decision in the case of the three females and

nine males composing the New Haven detachment of the Salvation Army, who were under arrest for making a disturbing noise by sing ing on a public square of the city. His Honor, who had the prisoners sing in court, the song being accompanied by the usual clapping of hands, said that he could not consider the singing a disturbing poise in the sense intended by the law, and he should therefore discharge the prisoners. On Tuesday night last, when they were ar-On rested they had dispensed with the usual rested, they had dispensed with the usual cymbals, tamborines, and drums, and consequently did not make that disturbance which has become so offensive to many citizens, and resulted in an order from the Mayor that if they did not stop they would be arrested. Judge Deming cautioned the members of the Army against violating the law. After their discharge the twelve, two of whom are not members of the Army, but Yale theological students in sympathy with them, gleefully hurried to a photograph gallery and had their pictures taken, that a copy might be engraved and published in the War O'v, the Army's organ. The Evening Register in commenting on Judge Deming's decision says:

Judge Deming's decision says;

Ample testimony was produced to prove that the Army
made a disturbing noise on a public square on the night
in question, by "singing" their halleting a sours in a
holsterous and discordant manner, such as Yale students
would not be allowed to sing their sours in for five minuter without police interference. Even more, the Judge
was given a sample of their singing in his court room,
which would have persuaded him of its discordance did
he possess a musical ear. Judge Deming's decision is
lad, and a disappointment to the people.

The Evening Union says that the decision is a very unsatisfactory one, and adds:

If their performances are to be endured there is no good reason why a band of negro minstrels should not be allowed to perform on Sundays and other days on the State House steps. Who is to decide that their performance would not come under the head of a religious service?

A number of city elergymen were interviewed this afternoon. Said the Rev. Edwin Harwood, D. D., of Trinity Episcopal Church:
I den't believe in the Salvation Army at all. I utterly disapprove of the whole thing from beginning to end. They do no good where to the cause of religion or morals. The whole business is a single miserable, ignorant travesty.

The Rev. M. H. Houghton, paster of the Church of the Messiah, said: The Salvation Army methods are not pleasing to me, I think the nembers of the Army bring religion into disreputs. I how usen them as an unclusive disregulation of the property of the propert

The Army did not parade this evening. Capt. The Army did not parade this evening. Cant Dinah Johnson said they should take time to consider what they should do. She added: "We shall devote the evening to praying in gratitude for our release from arrest." It is understood that the Army will certainly resume parades, and Chief of Police Webster says that if they do he will certainly arrest them. The Rey, Pr. Houghton announces that on Sunday he will preach on "The Salvation Army Problem."

LIQUOR DE ILERS COMBINING.

District Associations Talking of Forming a Central Committee.

Seventy-five liquor dealers of the Sixth Assembly district met vesterday afternoon in the hall over Patrick Farley's saloon, at 412 Grand street, to form a Society for Self-defence, with the special purpose of opposing the decision of the District Attorney, that when any saloon keeper is convicted of breaking the Excise law, his conviction entails the forfeiture of his license.

Two hundred Ninth ward liquor dealers formed a protective union yesterday at 289 Bleecker street, electing John Cavanagh Presi-

Bleecker street, electing John Cavanagh President. It was proposed informally that a county convention of liquor dealers representing each Assembly district be held at an early date to discuss the present liquor law.

Liquor dealers of the Eleventh ward formed a similar organization at 229 Stanton street, electing Thomas J. Carleton President. Exsenator Creamer, counsel of the Excise Board, addressed the meeting, and advised them that the present interpretation of the law by police magnistrates is thegal, and that a respectable dealer's license cannot be revoked on account of an arrest by the police and fine of a few doilars by the magistrate. He advised them to employ counsel and punish policemen who make unjustifiable arrests.

The Twentieth ward branch of the Liquor Dealers' Protective Union met at 267 West Thirty-fourth street. President M. McKenna Dealers' Protective Union met at 267 West Dealers' Protective Union met at 267 West Thirty-fourth street, President M. McKenna in the chair. Speeches were made in favor of forming a central union to test doubt-ful cases of law breaking by dealers.

Alleged Capture of Beserters In Canada. TORONTO, Doc. 14.—The Giobe to-day pulsahes a letter signed by Henry Watson of Patifax, who says that be and two other Canadians escaped from an American post in Montana in June last. They were captaken back to Fort Assimboine, Montana, where one of the deserters, made desperate by threats of severe can istament, broke avery from the guardience and terished in a snow storia. Watson and his companion were true and condended, but have not yet learned who their scattenes was. Meanting they were in prison at Vert scaling Minn, and kept in trans. They were used to work early and late, and on Shadays they were deprived of their hedding and otherwise principal. The consession of their hedding and otherwise principal. The consession of their hedding and otherwise principals of the consession of their hedding and otherwise principals for a consession of their hedding and otherwise principals of the story teld, whether redress is procurable or not.

Studing the Ballot Rox at a Church Fair, KINGSTON, Ont., Dec. 14.-At the bazaar in St. Paul's Church last night a voting took place as to which was the most popular man, Dr. Sollivan (Con-servative) of Mr Hart (Liberal). The political friends of both parties assembled in force. At the close of the

of both parties assembled in force. At the close of the politic was shown that flarry was should and the excitation to came utions. The crowd rushed upon the platform which politically with their scient. In farmed and several latter fainful. It is finite on fusion ensited and several latter fainful. It is finitened from the size of an arrival and string the fainful. It is finitened from the size of an arrival and their five confusion, and changing that their exhibitation for the companies of the size of the confusion with the prize consisting of an easy chair. Harry shaws exhibit written to the names ref the charely threatening suitunless the prize be given to Harry.

Congressmen and Others Sworn Off.

Prom the stankington Republican.

The artist who discenses behalous fluids at one at the up town back) ways that hever sinks the first stood behind a bar lies been said the nor teen or earlier had been dead behind a bar lies been said be not been or earlier had been dead behind a bar lies been said to have been or earlier had been dead to the man of anything it had strong worse. Why, said he would have not been flow more who used to take all the way from one to a dezen mps a day lays even of completely, and whenever we their layes at all any more. And they are sticking by it too with means and they are sticking by it too with means and they are sticking to it, too with means and they are sticking to it, too with means and they are the sticking to it, too with the strong and the seed and they are sticking to the temperance. All outside frequency had been allowed a layer of their injune, and a segment their injuner as across of the first injuner and a segment their injuner as a rice of their injuner, and a segment their injuner as a rice of their injuner, and a segment their injuner as a rice of their injuner, and a segment their injuner as a rice of their injuner, and a segment their injuner as a rice of their injuner, and a segment their injuners. I tell you, if the Usradinas holidays don't make a lot of 'em fall through, we'll have to pass the January dividend." From the Washington Republican.

Used Rullroad Tickets, From the Springsteld Republican.

From the Springheld Republican.

The number of tickets collected by a first-class-ralived in the course of a year is something starpeticles. Five tens of these briting paper slops are notate in the Roston and Albany Ralived office in the city yearly, and yield a sing sum when soid for paper slock. The co-ored tickets are, similed up by them-erives in neat packages, and the white ones in separate late, the inter, of course, brigaring the higher price.

But there is many a slip between Agent Grigge's department and the pain room of a paper only in fact, the danger of having tickets used twice is so great that those collected for several years have been allowed to accominist in a vacant room near the roof of the comparison of a several part of the configuration of the configurat

The Big Injun of Illinois. I shake my mane across the plain.

And shoul my war whosp when I piense,
And care not for, to peace or war,
The old effets communities. The mighty West is now the best

Of all the sections of the land; a candidates the kindly fates Have always taken by the hand Who whoop: Kiyi! Right here am I, Lord of the forest and the plain, With ints of room to start a boom

And open out my own campaign. When such as I conclusions try With men who tumble into place, somebody's back has got to crack. And logs and longs will win the race.

I know, you let just how to set And Jesse Spanding will be taid When Legan draws the scalping knife

The East may grean and make its moan.
And Arthur, too may whine and how!
They all, I know, will yet he low.
To hear the Western Hon graw!

Then let me from and start my become Logan and Risine the about chall be bowhoop! Kiyi! How's that for high? Who wouldn't vote for Blatte and in J-us A. L-u-s

For a worrying cough, or any throat or long trouble use at once Dr. Jayne's Espectorant. - 4dg.

SUVERTURA.

-A Georgia train out off the heels of a drunken man's boots and left him unharmed. -Lord Spencer has been staying with Lord Drogheds in Kildare, and sixty extra police went

to take care of him. -The South Carolina Legislature has

passed a bill declaring unlawful all contracts for the sale of articles for future delivery.

—The sanitary precautions taken at

Windsor after the Prince Consort's death have resulted in a death rate last quarter of only 9.4 per 1,0.0. -A young married couple were found fast

turn off the gas after a concert in New Liebon, Ohio -Long John Wentworth's full-length portrait, to be presented to the Calumet Club of Chicago, is three inches taller than the ex-Mayor himself, being six -Lord Eskdale, grandson of the Duke of

Buccleuch, who owns nearly all Dumfriesshire, is the Conservative candidate for that county. It was his father whom Mr. Gladatone defeated in Mullothian. -It is a very unsatisfactory sign of the times in France that more money is being drawn out than put into the savings banks. Thus, for the week

ending Nov. 24 in Paris, 740,007 france were deposited and 1,151,267 withdrawn. -In a prayer meeting in Westfield, Mass., a brother arose and said: "I want to bear sung that beautiful hymn, 'Split Doors.'" A ripple oflaughter was suppressed by a sister who struck up "Gates Ajar." "That's it! that's it!" the brother shouted, as he said down to enjoy the meledy.

-When Weston started the other day from Westminster Bridge to walk fifty miles a day for 100 days, to illustrate the physical advantages of temperance, a crowd of distinguished doctors and content clergymen and benevolent barenets and fair ladies gath-ered to see him off, and he started to the strains of a

temperance hymn. -The highest velocity that has been imparted to shot is given as 1,620 feet per second being equal to a mile in 3 2 seconds. The velocity of the earth at the equator, due to rotation on its axis, is one thou-sand miles per hour, or a mile in 3.0 seconds; and thus, if a cannon ball were fired due west, and could maintai its initial velocity, it would beat the sun in its apparent journey round the earth.

-Gen. Longstreet has explained his breakhad pictured him as overcome by his amotions when speaking of burying the past. The General says carry a bullet in my throat that struck me in the battle of the Wilderness. It always troubles me in public speak. ing, and I frequently break down after a short effort That was the overpowering emotion which interrupted my speech in Illinois."

-The South Carolina State House, which has been for many years in an unfinished condition, wat planned to be a magnificent edifice with a dome like that of the Federal Capitol. Now Corinthian columns and great blocks of granite lie around in the yard, just at they were delivered by the stonecutters; the ground roof is unplastered; the caps of the pillars are uncarred, and instead of a sightly dome there is a half story of

clapboards with a tin roof.

—Injury done at Munich to the statue of Liebig, the distinguished chemist, by a half-crazed van-dal who threw a disflatting liquid upon it, proves to be of such a serious character that it has been necessary in build a fence about it and within the enclosure to erect a small house which can be warmed, in which Dr. von Pettenkofer will prosecute the difficult task of cleaning and restoring the statue, without discomfort or inter ruption from inclement weather.

-Some years since, at a banquet given in his honor in Paris by the English there, Do Lessely boasted his English descent, and located his ancestors somewhere in the northern counties of Durham or Cumberland. The 'other day when he crossed the border this Napoleon of canals, after the fashion of his prototype, who was a free thinker at Paris, a Mussulman in Egypt, and a Catholic at St. Helena, proclaimed himself

Scotchman by race and blood. -The new Church of the Oratory, at South Kensington, London, which promises to be one of the most splendid of the kind in England, fast approaches completion. The confessional has arrived from Belgium. It is finely sculptured in oak, having a figure of the pellcan over the centre and two life-sized figures of angels on either side, one bearing the keys and another blotting out the penitents sins, while on the panel of the door are

carved the implements of the passion. -That lightning killed his soil is the belief of a farmer in Newton, III. He writes: "This sumner, when my corn was two feet high the lightning struck it, killing a patch about 100 square feet in extent. It seemed to have killed the ground as neither weed for spear of grass has grown on it since. The ground looks dead, and I believe it is. Occasionally these spots are met with all over the prairies. The people account for them as bulfalo tramps, where bullaloes congregated n fly time and tramped until they killed the soil, but from the above occurrence I account for them as having

been struck by lightning " -The Rev. William W. De Hall, in tendering his resignation of St Andrew's Church, in Walden, N. Y., explained as follows: "I had been invited to spend the evening at my cherister's house, and when the bloom was given to 'the weaker vessel' I laid my hend on the husband's shoulder with the remark. My friend, you must not strike a woman in my presence. The man then turned and struck me in the face. When the seccurred forgetting for the moment that I was a closed man, and in the heat of passion acting only as a man, I

skill which I had learned at college," -Prohibition is likely to prohibit in Pottawaterale county, Kansas. They have begun to lodge offending liquor dealers in fail. Defendant Hulen has ing been convicted upon twenty courts was flord slot on each conor, and on the twenty first count the Court committed him to fail, to stay until all the money is paid. Saloun keeper shave, also, having been connected on thirteen counts, was seateneed to pay \$100 and costs on each count, and to spend thirty days in fail, and stay there until be pays up. Salcon keeper Pittoen got \$1,100 fine and a month in fail. Upon twelve de the Cours imposed these aggregating \$7,000, with \$3, costs and albeity days in fail. costs and others days in

-The Northern Pacific Rallroad Company's from and steel bridge over the Missouri at Hismarch is of four mans, each 400 feet leng. It end a fortune large to because it was found necessary to change the comes of the river to make it more unaparable. This was done by a dyke, which the accommissions of the modify stream are converting into an impossable barrier against itself. The Missouri as his point rises thirty or only feet at certain seasons, and is subject every spring to tramendous in 2020, so that a bridge which extracted has to be very scenar. Foundations for pores were therefore carried to more depths and a marry was opened by the Commany in its search for heavy struc-

—Prof. Hoson v of the Washington University of St. Louisness —shall america look forward to a remion with English of ". This was his theme in a less tare on Monday vectors lest. Noting the prophery of the Rev. F. Barhan, Zhoka, complaint to Queon Victoria, that a century hone there will be on earth 1000 00 and English speaking length of the first property of the contract of the c English speaking people and that of these School and will have their home in the United States, which will be the dominant power among the nations of English descent, the Professor asked whether it may not be well to go into a confederation with England and what are now her provinces, and becomes a part of an interna-tional Congress. In this compact, he said, the United-States as a whole would be the Empire State of the larger United States.

-Wilberforce, Bishop of Winchester, -Wilberforce, Bishop of Wincinester, speaks apropes of the Irish church, of the great ability of Dr. Fizgerald, the Bishop of Killaloe, just decreased, and who was for a long time secretary to Whateley, Archibishop of Dablin who used to say jestingly. "I am subject to Fitz" The Archibishop was first attracted toward Fitzgerald, when an obside curate, by a witty reply of his Whateley had a jest crotchet that a raw vesetable was hygienically of great value at broadcast, which his clergy usually played up to. Seeing on this particular interning Fitzgerald enting begon and even particular morning Fitzgerald eating bacon and eggs without the creases served, "lifew comes it. Mr. Fitz-gerald," he saked, "that you do not care for the cresses of which all your brithren are so food?" "You forget," was the reply, "that I am not yet of your Grace's

-The New Orleans newspapers severely The New Orleans newspapers severely criticise the Treasury Benarth entre rejection of Mra. Mary Miller's application, for a lucuse as master of a steamboat, the ground of rejection being that she is a woman. She has spent her high on the Mississippi, and her husband's age has necessified for learning all the intrinacion of that great national highway. She is twenty years younger than her husband, and her savigated his boat for some years, and all the pilots recognize her skill. So constantly has she been in the boat that two or three of her children were born in its solin. that two or three of her children were born in its cabin, Her daughter, a pretty girl of 10, assists her in managing affairs in the Captain's newest craft which is navigating the bayons that are tri utary to the Riack and Omediate rivers. The aged Captain is compelled to spend most of

In represe in the cabin The birds of the Mississippi Valley, the globe Pemorral ways have for a long time been studied by several rendents of the valley, who have been consisting notes. One of them, Mr. O. Widmann of st. Lous, save. The song season only lasts two or three weeks. When the massecome in the spring they begin to sing in an intermittent fashion, until the writered of the female, when the song becomes full and all the birds seem in a fover of excitement. It is then they note, each bird choosing comparing, and selecting. Ferbype -The birds of the Mississippi Valley,-the seem in a fover of excitement. It is then fire note, each bird choosing comparing and selecting. Perhaps the old birds give receptions and the mahmaxired out their densitiers and the papes put their heads and recommend the family to the gambful choosers but the analogy to human life stops there for the mannas and papes choose new maters too, in a manner positively shocking, and there are very so many young an glidly birds that haven't the patronage of parents on the mass. bleds that haven't the patronage of parents of mentous occusion, but they get along just as well."